THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1794. [N° 1657.]

NEWPORT: (*Rhode-Island*) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

For the NEWPORT MERCURY.

THE preſent ſituation of the world may be deemed the moſt intereſting that hiſtory can afford.—Man, juſt emerging from ignorance and error, ſeemed to promiſe a ſpeedy progreſſion to that dignified ſtate of happineſs to which his faculties entitled him, when a powerful combination of deſpots aroſe againſt the liberties of the world. The ambition of the European kings is not to be ſatisfied with the diviſion of France, nor will the murder of thirty millions of men give peace to the world. Theſe actions might be compared to, though they could not be exceeded by the devaſtations of Barbarians. But the overthrow of Liberty would be worthy the ambition of the great enemy of mankind, and HE might juſtly view that event as not leſs fatal to us than the fall of our firſt parents.

At the head of this grand conſpiracy we ſee our would-be Tyrant; and the Engliſh Nation, once the reſidence of freedom, but now bending to a yoke more diſgraceful than that to which the Ruſſian anthropophagi are ſubject. No one, I truſt, will now revere the name of Engliſhman. The diſtinction between oppreſſors and oppreſſed is not much to the advantage of either. If there is tyranny on one ſide, there is ſervility on the other. The Engliſhmen of former times would have bluſhed at their degenerate poſterity; who, during a ſeries of thirty years oppreſſions, have not made one attempt to ſhake off the yoke, nor extirpate the Tyrant race. The Nation would have ſome excuſe in ſubmitting to an artful intriguing tyrant; but at preſent he is as deſtitute of mental qualifications, as he is of the virtues of the heart; and in the general ranks of ſociety would ſcarcely be allowed the title of gentleman.—The proſpect of the royal family, is not leſs conſoling to their hereditary ſlaves. The vices of the dregs of democracy is wonderfully blended with the inſolence of ariſtocracy in the royal progeny; and in future reigns, ſervility will ſtill lower the national character.

Theſe particulars grow every day more intereſting to us. In the projects of Kings we are not forgotten; and the combined powers have perhaps already doomed us to experience the bleſſings which the government of our ancient King never fails to draw down on his ſubjects. Yet HE has other Colonies in abundance more ſuited to himſelf, and truly worthy of his protection.—He has *Jamaica*, *Nova Providence*, and *Botany Bay*.—To theſe Iſlands he may fly, if his ſubjects at home ſhould dare to be free; and he would find that the preſence of Satan only, is wanting to complete the Pandemonium.

The conduct of the Engliſh Government juſtifies the ſevereſt reflexions. There is no room for exaggeration, their crimes "exceed the imagination, and outrun thought." A good man cannot think of it without horror, and the ſuperſtitious conſider it a confirmation of their belief—the juſtice of eternal puniſhment. The abandonment of Poland; the combination againſt France, and the injuries of America, plainly points out to us a Government whoſe principle is moral proſtitution, whoſe ſyſtem is a Hydra of evils, and who diſdains even the appearance of juſtice.

The enemies of America may now conſider its ſituation with demoniac ſatisfaction. Our commerce is ruined in every part of the world. Reſtrictions, unheard of before, confiſcate our property even on the wide ocean; and we have no ſecurity of what is left.

What now ſhall we do? The Indians are on our frontiers encouraged, ſupplied and ſupported by Britiſh agents. The Britiſh bayonet, the ſcalping knife and the hatchet, indiſcriminately butcher our fellow-citizens, their wives, their children. On the ocean, our ſhips are at the mercy of the Britiſh privateers, who plunder us without even an attention to thoſe forms by which the Britiſh Court ſanctions the villany of its ſubjects.—The pirates of Algiers by the declared interpoſition of the influence of England war, *unmoleſted*, on our commerce, and our ſeamen are doomed to drag out their lives in the vileſt ſlavery.

Americans! What have you to fear? What greater evils than an ignominious peace which brings the miſeries of war without the liberty of defending ourſelves? We have not to oppoſe the wiſdom of a great King, but *his* whoſe age has only added *obſtinacy* to *ignorance*.—Not the unanimity and energy of freedom, but a diſpirited people, and exhauſted revenues. It would be the convulſive efforts of expiring Deſpotiſm, which would haſten its Diſſolution. Yet be it remembered that there are 500,000 Americans who can draw the ſword. Whoſe arms are ſtrong, whoſe hearts are willing. *We* have no Colonies to defend. A French Navy would guard our coaſts. The Britiſh commerce and her colonies would be our prey, and we would extirpate the race of European governments from North America.

Brave Americans! who have once already conquered for your country—Your Liberty is at ſtake.—And ye, proud Spirits, Sons of Independence! know you have no Choice left, but INFAMY or REVENGE.

HOSTILIUS.

January 17.

FEDERAL LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, *December* 31.

BY the journal of yeſterday's proceedings, it appeared that a meſſage was received from the Preſident of the United States, communicating a letter received from the Spaniſh Miniſter.

Mr. Hartley preſented the petition of Robert Horner, praying compenſation for the uſe of a waggon and horſes employed in the public ſervice, during the late war; read and laid on the table.

Mr. Fitzſimons preſented a petition from the clerks in the public offices, praying an augmentation of their ſalaries, on account of the riſe of rents, and the neceſſaries of life—read and laid on the table.—

The petition of Daniel Barnes was read, praying compenſation for a quantity of wheat and flour, taken from his mill in the war, which was paid for in depreciated paper:—laid on the table.

A meſſage from the Senate, by Mr. Otis, informed the Houſe, that they have paſſed a bill, entitled, "an Act making an alteration in the Flag of the United States," in which they requeſt the concurrence of the Houſe. The bill was read a firſt and ſecond time, and referred to a Committee of the whole houſe for Monday next. This bill provides for the addition of two Stripes, and two Stars to the flag.

The houſe, on motion of Mr. Fitzſimons, reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole on the confidential communications received from the Preſident—whereupon the galleries were cleared.

WEDNESDAY, *January* 1.

A memorial was preſented and read, for the people of Baltimore, ſtating the circumſtances in regard to the arrival of the French Weſt-India Iſlanders, who had arrived there, and have been for ſome time ſupported by the contributions of the public, &c. praying that the Legiſlature of the Union may take the caſe into conſideration, and provide ſome relief in the premiſes.

A report of the Secretary of State in regard to the commerce of the United States and in relation to foreign nations, was read, and it was ordered that 150 copies be printed for the uſe of the members.

When the report was read, Mr. *B. Bourn* obſerved, that there was no notice taken in regard to the commerce of Denmark which he ſuppoſed muſt have been in conſequence of the ſecretary not having been furniſhed with official documents on that head.

A meſſage from the Preſident of the United States by his Secretary, was delivered, communicating a letter from the Secretary of State, with an account of the receipts and diſburſement of his department, particularly in regard to the diplomatic appointments, commencing the 1ſt July, 1792, and brought up to the preſent time. By theſe it appears that the amount of warrants, &c. received and to be accounted for during the ſaid term, is about 183,000 dollars.

And on the contra ſide, the account of the credits of monies paid to David Humphreys, Governour Morris, —— Pickney, &c. alſo to J. Cutting, with ſome other items of remittances made in bills of exchange, making together, dollars 178,233,33, 100ths leaving a balance of about 4783 in the hands of the Secretary, for which he makes himſelf debtor.

After reading this report the galleries were ſhut at noon.

THURSDAY, *January* 2.

Mr. Clark, after ſome introductory obſervations, moved that the vote for cloſing the doors of the gallery, during the future diſcuſſion of the Algerine buſineſs ſhould be reconſidered.

The Speaker obſerved, that agreeable to the rules of the houſe, this motion ſhould be debated with the doors ſhut.

Whereupon, the gallery was cleared.

The following has been permitted to be publiſhed from the ſecret minutes.

The houſe proceeded to conſider the reſolutions reported yeſterday from the committee of the whole houſe, on the confidential communications from the Preſident, reſpecting the meaſures which have been purſued for obtaining a recognition of the treaty between the United States and Morocco, and for the ranſom of priſoners, and eſtabliſhment of peace with the Algerines; whereupon,

The firſt and ſecond of the ſaid reſolutions being ſeverally twice read at the clerk's table, were, on the queſtion put thereupon, agreed to by the houſe, as follows:

Reſolved, That a ſum, not exceeding dollars be appropriated, in addition to the proviſion heretofore made to defray any expence which may be incurred in relation to the intercourſe between the United States and foreign nations.

Reſolved, That a naval force, adequate to the protection of the commerce of the United States, againſt the Algerine corſairs, ought to be provided.

The third reſolution being read in the words following:

"Reſolved, That a committee be appointed to report to this houſe, the naval force neceſſary for the purpoſes aforeſaid, together with an eſtimate of the expence."

A motion was made and ſeconded, to amend the ſame by adding to the end thereof, the words, "and the ways and means for defraying the ſame."

And the queſtion being put thereupon, it was reſolved in the affirmative; yeas, 46; Nays, 44.

And then the main queſtion being put, that the houſe do agree to the ſaid reſolution, amended to read as follows:

"Reſolved, That a committee be appointed to report to this houſe, the naval force neceſſary for the purpoſes aforeſaid, together with an eſtimate of the expence, and the ways and means for defraying the ſame."

It was reſolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That Mr. Fitzſimons, Mr. Goodhue, Mr. Jeremiah Wadſworth, Mr. Forreſt, Mr. Madiſon, Mr. Boudinot, Mr. Parker, Mr. Lawrance, and Mr. W[illegible] be appointed a committee, purſuant to the laſt reſolution.

FRIDAY, *January* 3.

The petition of Thomas Claxton, door-keeper to Congreſs, was read a ſecond time. A motion was then made and ſeconded, that out of the fund appointed for the expence of Congreſs, one dollar per day ſhould be paid to a runner, and ſix ſhillings to a labourer, to aſſiſt Mr. Claxton. The perſons were to be employed with the approbation of the Speaker.

Mr. Murray remarked, that the number of members had of late been greatly augmented, and the labour of the door-keeper had been at leaſt doubled. He therefore believed an increaſe of aſſiſtance neceſſary.

The petition was then read a third time, and agreed to.

The petition of David Turner, late in the army of the United States, was then read, and referred to the Secretary at War.

It was next moved, and agreed to, that the Houſe do reſolve itſelf into a Committee, on the report of the Secretary of State, concerning the privileges and reſtrictions of American commerce, laid before Congreſs a few days ago. Agreed. Mr. Trumbull in the chair.

Mr. Madiſon then roſe. He began by obſerving, that the experience of ſeveral years had proved, that our commercial ſyſtem, as it now ſtands, had been far from anſwering the end propoſed by it. Cauſes had likewiſe occurred, perhaps recently, to augment the diſſatisfaction. It might therefore be proper to try ſome other mode of enforcing reſpect and juſtice from foreign nations towards the commerce and navigation of America.

The United States enjoyed by nature the moſt advantageous ſituation of perhaps any country in the world, for ſupporting an independent trade. It was always his imagined in our power to vindicate our importance; at the preſent criſis, he was farther of opinion that moderation, firmneſs, and activity, might be more efficacious, than they could have been at any former period. He highly approved the ideas ſuggeſted in the Report on the table. They ſpoke for their own; but as they were before the Houſe, he did not wiſh to enlarge upon them. He was convinced that we ought to connect our commercial connexions, with thoſe of the powers of Europe, who treated the American commerce unfavourably; and, at the ſame time, he wiſhed to have it extended with thoſe nations, by whom we were treated with kindneſs. He ſaid in a ſtruggle of this ſort, that we had very decided advantages over every country, with which we carried on commerce. Our exports conſiſted of neceſſaries of life, or of raw materials, for manufactures, ſupported in Europe. On the other hand, a great part of our imports conſiſted of luxuries, which it was poſſible to do without, if it ſhould be found requiſite for the intereſt, the independence, and the dignity of America. If a conflict of ſelf-denial begins, we ſhould inſtantly deprive many thouſands of the European manufacturers of bread. We could want them, but they could not want us. North-America was with reſpect to Europe, like an opulent gentleman, who engaged tradeſmen. He could find others to employ, but they could not perhaps find another cuſtomer. He wiſhed that the powers of Europe might become ſenſible, that we had judgment to diſcern the ſuperiority of our ſituation, and ſpirit and ſteadineſs to improve it. In laying on duties on the commerce of other nations in our ports, he hoped we ſhould be moderate and equitable, and avoid exceſſive duties. He did not wiſh to irritate other nations, but yet he wiſhed to ſupport our own intereſt with firmneſs and energy.—When foreign conſumption decreaſed, internal manufactures would increaſe. In particular, he thought that this country was bound by every tie of honour, juſtice and humanity, to protect our citizens in every part of the globe; and when that was beyond our power, that we ought to make them reparation. Adverting to this idea, he obſerved that certain powers in Europe had lately violated the laws of nations, by ſeizing the property of our citizens. They had even eſtabliſhed regulations profeſſedly for that end. He would therefore be glad to ſee a degree of retribution. He enlarged upon this ſentiment at ſome length, and concluded a very able ſpeech, by reading a ſeries of reſolutions, viz.

Reſolved, as the opinion of this Committee, That the intereſt of the United States would be promoted by further reſtrictions and higher duties, in certain caſes, on the manufactures and navigation of foreign nations, employed in the commerce of the United States, than thoſe now impoſed.

1. Reſolved, as the opinion of this Committee, That an additional duty ought to be laid on the following articles, manufactured by European nations, having no Commercial Treaty with the United States.

On all clothes of which leather is the material of chief value, an additional duty of per centum ad valorem.

On all manufactured iron, ſteel, tin, pewter, copper, braſs, or articles of which either of theſe metals is the material of chief value, an additional duty of per centum ad valorem.

On all articles of which cotton is the material of chief value, an additional duty of per centum ad valorem.

On all articles of which wool is the material of chief value, where the eſtimate value on which the duty is payable as above, is an additional duty of per centum ad valorem. Where ſuch value is below an additional duty of per centum ad valorem.

On all cloths of which hemp or flax is the material of chief value, and of leſs eſtimated value on which the duty is payable as above than an additional duty of per centum ad valorem.

On all manufactures of which ſilk is the material of chief value, an additional duty of per centum ad valorem.

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The Speaker obſerved, that agreeable to the rules of the houſe, this motion ſhould be debated with the doors ſhut.

Whereupon, the gallery was cleared.

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The firſt and ſecond of the ſaid reſolutions being ſeverally twice read at the clerk's table, were, on the queſtion put thereupon, agreed to by the houſe, as follows:

Reſolved, That a ſum, not exceeding dollars be appropriated, in addition to the proviſion heretofore made to defray any expence which may be incurred in relation to the intercourſe between the United States and foreign nations.

Reſolved, That a naval force, adequate to the protection of the commerce of the United States, againſt the Algerine corſairs, ought to be provided.

The third reſolution being read in the words following:

"Reſolved, That a committee be appointed to report to this houſe, the naval force neceſſary for the purpoſes aforeſaid, together with an eſtimate of the expence."

A motion was made and ſeconed, to amend the ſame by adding to the end thereof, the words, "and the ways and means for defraying the ſame."

And the queſtion being put thereupon, it was reſolved in the affirmative; yeas, 46; Nays, 44.

And then the main queſtion being put, that the houſe do agree to the ſaid reſolution, amended to read as follows:

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It was reſolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That Mr. Fitzſimons, Mr. Goodhue, Mr. Jeremiah Wadſworth, Mr. Forreſt, Mr. Malbone, Mr. Boudinot, Mr. Parker, Mr. Macon, and Mr. Winn, be appointed a committee purſuant to the laſt reſolution.

FRIDAY, *January* 3.

The petition of Thomas Claxton, door-keeper to Congreſs, was read a ſecond time. A motion was then made and ſeconded, that out of the fund appointed for the expence of Congreſs, one dollar per day ſhould be paid to a runner, and ſix ſhillings to a labourer, to aſſiſt Mr. Claxton. The perſons were to be employed with the approbation of the Speaker.

Mr. Murray remarked, that the number of members had of late been greatly augmented, and the labour of the door-keeper had been at leaſt doubled. He therefore believed an increaſe of aſſiſtance neceſſary.

The petition was then read a third time, and agreed to.

The petition of David Turner, late in the army of the United States, was then read, and referred to the Secretary at War.

It was next moved, and agreed to, that the Houſe do reſolve itſelf into a Committee, on the report of the Secretary of State, concerning the privileges and reſtrictions of American commerce, laid before Congreſs a few days ago. Agreed. Mr. Trumbull in the chair.

Mr. Madiſon then roſe. He began by obſerving, that the experience of ſeveral years had proved, that our commercial ſyſtem, as it now ſtands, had been far from anſwering the end propoſed by it. Cauſes had likewiſe occurred, perhaps recently, to augment the diſſatisfaction. It might therefore be proper to try ſome other mode of enforcing reſpect and juſtice from foreign nations towards the commerce and navigation of America.

The United States enjoyed by nature the moſt advantageous ſituation of perhaps any country in the world, for ſupporting an independent trade. It was always imagined in our power to vindicate our importance; at the preſent criſis, he was farther of opinion that moderation, firmneſs, and activity, might be more efficacious, than they could have been at any former period. He highly approved the ideas ſuggeſted in the Report on the table. They ſpoke for themſelves; but as they were before the Houſe, he did not wiſh to enlarge upon them. He was convinced that we ought to contract our commercial connexions, with thoſe of the powers of Europe, who treated the American commerce unfavourably; and, at the ſame time, he wiſhed to have it extended with thoſe nations, by whom we were treated with kindneſs. He ſaid in a ſtruggle of this ſort, that we had very decided advantages over every country, with which we carried on commerce. Our exports conſiſted of neceſſaries of life, or of raw materials, for manufactures, ſupported in Europe. On the other hand, a great part of our imports conſiſted of luxuries, which it was poſſible to do without, if it ſhould be found requiſite for the intereſt, the independence, and the dignity of America. If a conflict of ſelf-denial begins, we ſhould inſtantly deprive many thouſands of the European manufacturers of bread. We could want them, but they could not want us. North-America was with reſpect to Europe, like an opulent gentleman, who engaged tradeſmen. He could find others to employ, but they could not perhaps find another cuſtomer. He wiſhed that the powers of Europe might become ſenſible, that we had judgment to diſcern the ſuperiority of our ſituation, and ſpirit and ſteadineſs to improve it. In laying on duties on the commerce of other nations in our ports, he hoped we ſhould be moderate and equitable, and avoid exceſſive duties. He did not wiſh to irritate other nations, but yet he wiſhed to ſupport our own intereſt with firmneſs and energy.—When foreign conſumption decreaſed, internal manufactures would increaſe. In particular, he thought that this country was bound by every tie of honour, juſtice and humanity, to protect our citizens in every part of the globe; and when that was beyond our power, that we ought to make them reparation. Adverting to this idea, he obſerved that certain powers in Europe had lately violated the laws of nations, by ſeizing the property of our citizens. They had even eſtabliſhed regulations profeſſedly for that end. He would therefore be glad to ſee a degree of retribution. He enlarged upon this ſentiment at ſome length, and concluded a very able ſpeech, by reading a ſeries of reſolutions, viz.

Reſolved, as the opinion of this Committee, That the intereſt of the United States would be promoted by further reſtrictions and higher duties, in certain caſes, on the manufactures and navigation of foreign nations, employed in the commerce of the United States, than thoſe now impoſed.

1. Reſolved, as the opinion of this Committee, That an additional duty ought to be laid on the following articles, manufactured by European nations, having no Commercial Treaty with the United States.

On all clothes of which leather is the material of chief value, an additional duty of per centum ad valorem.

On all manufactured iron, ſteel, tin, pewter, copper, brais, or articles of which either of theſe metals is the material of chief value, an additional duty of per centum ad valorem.

On all articles of which cotton is the material of chief value, an additional duty of per centum ad valorem.

On all articles of which wool is the material of chief value, where the eſtimated value on which the duty is payable as above, is an additional duty of per centum ad valorem. Where ſuch value is below an additional duty of per centum ad valorem.

On all cloths of which hemp or flax is the material of chief value, and of which the eſtimated value on which the duty is payable, is below an additional duty of per centum ad valorem.

On all manufactures of which ſilk is the material of chief value, an additional duty of per centum ad valorem.

2. Resolved, as the opinion of this committee, that an additional duty of per ton ought to be laid on the vessels belonging to nations having no commercial treaties with the United States.

3. Resolved, as the opinion of this Committee, That the duty on vessels belonging to nations having commercial treaties with the United States, ought to be reduced to per ton.

4. Resolved, As the opinion of this Committee, That where any nation may refuse to consider as vessels of the United States, any vessels not built within the United States; the foreign built vessels of such nation ought to be subjected to a like refusal, unless built within the United States.

5. Resolved, as the opinion of this Committee, That where any nation may refuse to admit the produce or manufactures of the United States, unless in vessels belonging to the United States; or to admit them in vessels of the United States, if last imported from any place not within the United States, a like restriction ought, after the day of to be extended to the produce and manufactures of such nation; and that in the mean time, a duty of per ton extraordinary ought to be imposed on vessels so importing any such produce or manufactures.

6. Resolved, as the opinion of this Committee, that where any nation may refuse to the vessels of the United States a carriage of the produce or manufactures thereof, whilst such produce or manufactures are permitted by it in its own vessels, it would be just to make the restriction, reciprocal: but inasmuch as such a measure, if suddenly adopted, might be particularly distressing in cases which merit the benevolent attention of the United States, it is expedient, for the present, that a tonnage extraordinary only of be imposed on the vessels so employed: and that all distilled spirits imported therein shall be subjected to an additional duty of one part of the existing duty.

7. Resolved, as the opinion of this committee, that provision ought to be made for liquidating and ascertaining the losses sustained by citizens of the United States, from the operation of particular regulations of any country contravening the law of nations, and that such losses be reimbursed, in the first instance, out of the additional duties on the manufactures, productions and vessels of the nation establishing such unlawful regulations.

Mr. Madison then took a general view of the probable effects which the adoption of something like the resolutions he had proposed, would produce. They would produce, respecting many articles imported, a competition which would enable countries who do not now supply us with those articles to do it, and would encrease the encouragement on such as we can produce within ourselves. We should also obtain an equitable share in carrying our own produce; we should enter into the field of competition on equal terms, and enjoy the actual benefit of advantages, the nature and the spirit of our People entitle us to.

He adverted to the advantageous situation this country is entitled to stand in, considering the nature of our exports and returns. Our exports are bulky, and therefore must employ much shipping, which might be nearly all our own; our exports are chiefly necessaries of life or raw materials, the food for the manufactures of other nations. On the contrary, chief of what we receive from other countries, we can either do without, or produce substitutes.

It is in the power of the United States, he conceived, by exerting her natural rights, without violating the rights or even the equitable pretensions of other nations; by doing no more than most nations do for the protection of their interests, and much less than some, to make her interests respected; for what we receive from other nations are but luxuries to us, which, if we choose to throw aside, we could deprive part of the manufacturers of those luxuries of even bread: If we are forced to a conteſt of self denial, this being the case, our country may make her enemies feel the extent of her power.

We dread with respect to the nation exporting those luxuries, in the relation of an opulent individual to the labourers employed in producing the superfluities for his accommodation; the former can do without those luxuries, the consumption of which gives bread to the latter.

He did not propose or wish the United States should, at present go as far in the line which his resolutions point to as they might go. The extent to which the principles involved in those resolutions should be carried will depend upon filling up the blanks. To go to the very extent of the principle immediately, might be inconvenient: He wished only that the Legislature should mark out the ground on which they think our national rights may be vindicated.

Let us establish sound principles: Let us occupy the ground on which we think we can stand, perhaps it may produce the effect wished for, without unnecessary irritation; we need not at first go every length.

Another consideration would induce him, he said to be moderate in filling up the blanks:—Not to wound public credit. He did not wish to risk any sensible diminution of the public revenue. He believed, that if the blanks were filled up with judgment, the diminution of the revenue from a diminution in the quantity of imports would be counterbalanced by the increase in the duties.

The last resolution he had proposed, he said, is in a manner distinct from the rest. The nation is bound by the most sacred obligation, he conceived to protect the rights of its citizens against a violation of them from any quarter; or, if they cannot protect, they are bound to repay the damage.

It is a fact authenticated to this House by communications from the Executive, that there are regulations established by an European nation, contrary to the law of nations, by which our property is seized and disposed of in such a way that damages have accrued. We are bound either to obtain reparation for the injustice, or compensate the damage. It is easy in the first instance, to doubt, that the burthen is to be thrown upon the United States; the proper department of government will no doubt take proper steps to obtain redress.

The justice of foreign nations will certainly not permit them to deny reparation where the breach of the law of nations appears evident; at any rate it is just that the individual should not suffer.

He believed the amount of the damages that would come within the meaning of this resolution, would not be very considerable.

It was proposed first to take up these resolutions on Monday next, some proposed Wednesday; but Monday week, after some debate, was finally agreed to, and they were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Smith for information on this subject moved the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury do report to this house a comparative view of the tonnage employed in trade between the United States and foreign countries for '90 '91 and '92.

Resolved, That he also do report, the actual tonnage of the United States for one year employed in the trade between the United States and foreign countries.

These resolutions were agreed to.

By the Ship Eliza, Capt. Harrison, arrived at New-York, on the 8th instant, from Liverpool, English papers are received to the 3rd of October, from which the following interesting Particulars are copied—

COLOGNE, October 10.

OUR last letters from Vienna are dated the 2d Oct. They confirm the report of the traiterous conduct of the Prime Minister Cobenzl, and inform us, that another person of rank has been detected in a treasonable correspondence with the French. The Count de Cobenzl was carried in irons to the fortress of Kufstein—and the latter nobleman is also in confinement; 14 other persons have been taken up. The prison of Spielberg has been ordered to be prepared for the reception of many prisoners, which seems to indicate that the number implicated in the treason of the Prime Minister is not small.

The Emperor and Empress leave Vienna on the 14th inst. in order to avoid the petitions of the family of Cobenzl. The trial of the minister is to commence immediately. The seizure of Semonville's papers led to the discovery of this treasonable project.

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The expected action took place before Maubeuge, and the consequence was, after a fight of 24 hours, from the 14th at 9 o'clock in the evening, until the 15th at 7 o'clock at night; that the French obliged Prince de Cobourg to retreat over the river Sambre, and raise the siege of Maubeuge.

PARIS, October 16.

Yesterday morning the once all-powerful and beautiful Marie Antoinette, consort of the unfortunate Louis, King of France, the daughter, sister, and aunt, of Emperors, was brought like the meanest malefactor from the vile prison of the Conciergerie, and placed at the criminal bar of the Revolutionary Tribunal.

The act of accusation, as prepared by the public accuser, was to the following purport.

Marie Antoinette stands charged: 1st. With having dilapidated and lavished the finances of the nation, in concert with the execrable Calonne, by causing to be transmitted to the Emperor several millions, which still serve to carry on the war against France. 2dly. With having, in imitation of Brunehaud, and De Medicis, who also called themselves Queens of France, conspired against the liberty of the French nation. 3dly. With having sought to starve the people in 1789. 4thly. With having excited the murders of October 5 and 6. 5thly. With having, in concert with Bailly and La Fayette, caused the patriots to be butchered in the Champ de Mars. 6thly. With having prevailed upon the Swiss, to fire on the people on the 10th of August. 7thly. With having, like another Agrippina, forgotten she was a mother, in order to commit incest with her son.

Shocked as this unhappy Queen must have been, at some of the articles of her accusation, and particularly at the last, which seems to have been designed to load her memory with infamy, she heard them with magnanimous fortitude and composure, and replied without confusion, and with dignity, to the interrogatory, which began as follows:

President—"What is your name?"—Queen—"Marie Antoinette, of Lorrain and Austria."

President—"Your Quality?"—Queen—"I am the widow of Louis Capet, King of the French."

[Here the witnesses were called in.]

Laurent Lecointre, the first witness, formerly Chief of a Division of the National Guard of Versailles, and at present a Member of the National Convention, related the historical occurrences of the 5th and 6th of October, and from his relation it appeared, that the *ci devant* Gardes-de Corps or Life Guards, were the first aggressors. Lecointre spoke also, though not as an ocular witness, of the nocturnal riot which was occasioned October 1, at Versailles, by the late King's Life-Guards, in the hall of the Opera. "Marie Antoinette, said he, repaired to that banquet; she applauded the conduct of the Guards; she also visited the regiment of Nassau and the Chasseurs of Trois Evesches, who were quartered in the Orangerie of the gardens of Versailles."—Queen—"I repaired, I must own, with my husband and his children to the Hall of the Opera House; but I did not see that the national cockade was trod under foot. It is false, that I ever spoke to the soldiers of the Regiment of Nassau, or to the Chasseurs of Trois Evesches."

President—"What did you say to the Life Guards, when you appeared at that orgie?"—Queen—"I applauded that banquet, because it was to have produced the union of the Life-Guards with the National Guards."

Public Accuser—"Have you not held secret councils at the house of the *ci devant* Duchess of Polignac, Councils at which the *ci devant* Princes assisted; and in which, after having discussed the fate of the empire, you gave yourself up to the infamous pleasures of debauchery?" Queen—"All the state affairs were discussed in council, and no where else. I have no knowledge of the rest of this affection."

Public Accuser—"Are not Thurot, Barentin, and De Brienne, the authors of the articles of the declaration of June 23d?" Queen—"The ministers in place alone composed the council at that time."

Judge—"Did not your husband communicate his designs to you, when he invested the Hall of the Representatives of the people with troops?" Queen—"My husband rejected his confidence in me; he communicated to me the speech which he was to have made on that occasion. He said, in other respects, good intentions."

Judge—"Why did you, as the Life Guards left Paris and Versailles?" Queen—"For the sake of general safety."

Judge—"What use have you made of the enormous sums which you have been entrusted with?" Queen—"No enormous sum has been entrusted to me; the accounts of my household will prove what use has been made of all I have received.

Judge—"How did the family of the Poligmacs, who was so poor at first, grow so rich? Queen—"That family held offices at court which were very lucrative."

The Queen was then questioned respecting the flight to Varennes. She acknowledged that she opened the door, and led the way from the Thuilleries; and that though they saw M. La Fayette, as they crossed the square of the Carousel, he knew nothing of their flight.

Herbert, substitute of the commons, then gave evidence with a view of substantiating the infamous charge of incest; and stated that it was founded upon the confession of the young Louis himself."

When the Tribunal put the question on this charge, The Queen indignantly replied as follows:

"I remain, Sir, silent on that subject, because nature holds all such crimes in abhorrence," and then turning with an animated air to the people, she exclaimed, "I appeal to all mothers who are present in this auditory—is such a crime possible!"

After the examination had closed, the Queen was soon condemned, "as guilty of having been accessary to, and having co-operated in different manœuvres against the liberty of France; of having entertained a correspondence with the enemies of the Republic; of having participated in a plot tending to kindle civil war in the interior of the Republic, by arming citizens against each other."

When the sentence was read, the Queen cast down her eyes, and did not raise them again. "Have you nothing to reply upon the determination of the law? said the President to her, "Nothing, she replied." She then addressed herself to her pleaders, "and you officious defenders." "Our mission is fulfilled, with respect to the Widow Capet," said they.

The morning (the 16th) this unhappy victim of democratic fury was ignominiously carried to the place of execution in a common cart. The whole armed force of Paris was on foot, from the Palace of Justice to the Palace de la Revolution. The streets were lined by two very close rows of armed citizens. The Queen was in a white loose dress—but they had tied her arms behind her. As she passed along, the multitude frequently cried out 'bravo.' At the place of execution, she looked firmly round her on all sides. She was accompanied by the ci-devant curate of St. Landry, a constitutional priest, and on the scaffold preserved her natural dignity of mind.

After the execution, three young persons dipped their handkerchiefs in her blood. They were immediately arrested.

LONDON.

From the London Gazette Extraordinary,

Whitehall October 22.

A letter from Sir James Murray, Adjutant-General of the forces under the command of his Royal Highness the Duke of York, was received this evening by the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, his Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, of which the following is a copy:

Engel Tontaine, Oct. 18, 1793.

SIR,

I had the honor of informing you, in my last despatch, that his Royal Highness, at the earnest request of the Prince of Cobourg, had marched with a part of the troops under his command, for this place. They arrived here upon the 16th. The prince being acquainted with his Royal Highness's intention, had been enabled to withdraw from thence four battalions to strengthen his other posts: a fifth battalion followed those upon his Royal Highness's arrival.

The enemy, having collected in extraordinary numbers, attacked the corps under the command of General Clairfait, which was posted with its right near Belmont, and its left near the village of Wattigwies, upon the 15th and 16th. Upon the former day the left wing of the enemy was entirely defeated. Having advanced into the plain which lay upon that side between the two armies, they were charged by the Imperial cavalry, and driven back, with great slaughter and the loss of seven pieces of cannon. The attack which they made upon the left of the Austrians was more obstinately supported; they were, however finally repulsed.

Upon the 16th the enemy having drawn the greatest part of their force to the right, again attacked the left of Gen. Clairfayt's corps, and the village of Wattigwies.

They could upon this side approach within cannon shot of the Austrians, under cover of an immense wood, called the Have d'Avesnes; which when they were repulsed, secured their retreat; they brought a great quantity of heavy artillery to the edge of the wood, under the protection of which they attacked the village. The utmost firmness and bravery were displayed by the Austrian troops upon this occasion. The enemy were several times repulsed with great loss; they were repeatedly driven from the village, after they had carried it; but being enabled, by great superiority of numbers, to bring continually fresh troops to the point of attack, they at last succeeded in maintaining the possession of that post.

The communication between General Clairfayt's corps and that of General la Tour, which observed the entrenched camp near Maubeuge, being by this means cut off, it was judged necessary by the Prince of Cobourg to abandon the position which had been taken for the purpose of investing Maubeuge, the army passed the Sambre in the night without the smallest loss. Lieutenant General Benzewskey, who commanded a detached corps upon the left of the army, defeated a corps which was opposed to him, killed a great number of the enemy, took four hundred prisoners, and eleven pieces of cannon—Count Haddick, who was detached by Gen. La Tour likewise gained a considerable advantage, penetrated to Barbe Chateau, and took three pieces of cannon.

In the two engagements, the Austrians took twenty-four pieces of cannon and two howitzers, without the loss of one on their part. They have killed about two thousand men killed and wounded. There can be no doubt that the loss of the enemy has been much more considerable. The Austrians now occupy the left bank of the Sambre. No certain accounts have been yet received of the further motions of the enemy. I am, &c.

(signed) JAMES MURRAY.

October 24

We have just received a letter [illegible]

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6. Resolved, as the opinion of this Committee, that where any nation may refuse to the vessels of the United States a carriage of the produce or manufactures thereof, whilst such produce or manufactures are permitted by it in its own vessels, it would be just to make the restriction, reciprocal: but inasmuch as such a measure, if suddenly adopted, might be particularly distressing in cases which merit the benevolent attention of the United States, it is expedient, for the present, that a tonnage extraordinary only of be imposed on the vessels so employed: and that all distilled spirits imported therein shall be subjected to an additional duty of one part of the existing duty.

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Mr. Madison then took a general view of the probable effects which the adoption of something like the resolutions he had proposed, would produce. They would produce, respecting many articles imported, a competition which would enable countries who do not now supply us with those articles to do it, and would encrease the encouragement on such as we can produce within ourselves. We should also obtain an equitable share in carrying our own produce; we should enter into the field of competition on equal terms, and enjoy the actual benefit of advantages, the nature and the spirit of our People entitle us to.

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It is in the power of the United States, he conceived, by exerting her natural rights, without violating the rights or even the equitable pretensions of other nations; by doing no more than most nations do for the protection of their interests, and much less than some, to make her interests respected; for what we receive from other nations are but luxuries to us, which, if we choose to throw aside, we could deprive part of the manufacturers of those luxuries of even bread: If we are forced to a contest of self-denial, this being the case, our country may make her enemies feel the extent of her power.

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President—"Your Quality?"—Queen—"I am the widow of Louis Capet, King of the French."

[Here the witnesses were called in.]

Laurent Lecointre, the first witness, formerly Chief of a Division of the National Guard of Versailles, and at present a Member of the National Convention, related the historical occurrences of the 5th and 6th of October, and from his relation it appeared, that the *ci devant* Gardes-de Corps or Life Guards, were the first aggressors. Lecointre spoke also, though not as an ocular witness, of the nocturnal riot which was occasioned October 1, at Versailles, by the late King's Life-Guards, in the hall of the Opera. "Marie Antoinette, said he, repaired to that banquet; she applauded the conduct of the Guards; she also visited the regiment of Nassau and the Chasseurs of Trois Evesches, who were quartered in the Orangerie of the gardens of Versailles."—Queen—"I repaired, I must own, with my husband and his children to the Hall of the Opera House; but I did not see that the national cockade was trod under foot. It is false, that I ever spoke to the soldiers of the Regiment of Nassau, or to the Chasseurs of Trois Evesches."

President—"What did you say to the Life Guards, when you appeared at that orgie?"—Queen—"I applauded that banquet, because it was to have produced the union of the Life-Guards with the National Guards."

Public Accuser—"Have you not held secret councils at the house of the *ci devant* Duchess of Polignac, Councils at which the *ci devant* Princes assisted; and in which, after having discussed the fate of the empire, you gave yourself up to the infamous pleasures of debauchery?" Queen—"All the state affairs were discussed in council, and no where else. I have no knowledge of the rest of this assertion."

Public Accuser—"Are not Thurot, Barentin, and De Eprémenil, the authors of the articles of the declaration of June 23d?" Queen—"The ministers in place alone composed the council at that time."

Judge—"Did not your husband communicate his designs to you, when he invested the Hall of the Representatives of the people with troops?" Queen—"My husband reposed his confidence in me; he communicated to me the speech which he was to have made on that occasion. He had, in other respects, no bad intentions."

Judge—"Why did troops of the line invest Paris and Versailles? Queen—"For the sake of general safety."

Judge—"What use have you made of the enormous sums which you have been entrusted with?" Queen—"No enormous sum has been entrusted to me; the accounts of my household will prove what use has been made of all I have received.

Judge—"How did the family of the Polignacs, who was so poor at first, grow so rich? Queen—"That family held offices at court which were very lucrative."

The Queen was then questioned respecting the flight to Varennes. She acknowledged that she opened the door, and led the way from the Thuilleries; and that though they saw M. La Fayette, as they crossed the square of the Carousel, he knew nothing of their flight.

Herbert, substitute of the commons, then gave evidence with a view of substantiating the infamous charge of incest; and stated that it was founded upon the confession of the young Louis himself."

When the Tribunal put the question on this charge, The Queen indignantly replied as follows:

"I remain, Sir, silent on that subject, because nature holds all such crimes in abhorrence," and then turning with an animated air to the people, she exclaimed, "I appeal to all mothers who are present in this auditory—is such a crime possible!"

After the examination had closed, the Queen was soon condemned, "as guilty of having been accessary to, and having co-operated in different manœuvres against the liberty of France; of having entertained a correspondence with the enemies of the Republic; of having participated in a plot tending to kindle civil war in the interior of the Republic, by arming citizens against each other."

When the sentence was read, the Queen cast down her eyes, and did not raise them again. "Have you nothing to reply upon the determination of the law? said the President to her, "Nothing, she replied." He then addressed himself to her pleaders, "and you officious defenders." "Our mission is fulfilled, with respect to the Widow Capet," said they.

The morning (the 16th) this unhappy victim of democratic fury was ignominiously carried to the place of execution in a common cart. The whole armed force of Paris was on foot, from the Palace of Justice to the Palace de la Revolution. The streets were lined by two very close rows of armed citizens. The Queen was in a white loose dress—but they had tied her arms behind her. As she passed along, the multitude frequently cried out 'bravo.' At the place of execution, she looked firmly round her on all sides. She was accompanied by the ci-devant curate of St. Landry, a constitutional priest, and on the scaffold preserved her natural dignity of mind.

After the execution, three young persons dipped their handkerchiefs in her blood. They were immediately arrested.

LONDON.

From the London Gazette Extraordinary,

Whitehall October 22.

A letter from Sir James Murray, Adjutant-General of the forces under the command of his Royal Highness the Duke of York, was received this evening by the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, his Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, of which the following is a copy:

Engel Tontaine, Oct. 18, 1793.

SIR,

I had the honor of informing you, in my last despatch, that his Royal Highness, at the earnest request of the Prince of Cobourg, had marched with a part of the troops under his command, for this place. They arrived here upon the 16th. The prince being acquainted with his Royal Highness's intention, had been enabled to withdraw from thence four battalions to strengthen his other posts: a fifth battalion followed those upon his Royal Highness's arrival.

The enemy, having collected in extraordinary numbers, attacked the corps under the command of General Clairfait, which was posted with its right near Bellemont, and its left near the village of Wattigwies, upon the 15th and 16th. Upon the former day the left wing of the enemy was entirely defeated. Having advanced into the plain which lay upon that side between the two armies, they were charged by the Imperial cavalry, and driven back, with great slaughter and the loss of twelve pieces of cannon. The attack which they made upon the left of the Austrians was more obstinately supported; they were, however finally repulsed.

Upon the 16th the enemy having drawn the greatest part of their force to the right, again attacked the left of Gen. Clairfayt's corps, and the village of Wattigwies.

They could upon this side approach within cannon shot of the Austrians, under cover of an immense wood, called the Have d'Avenses; which when they were repulsed, secured their retreat; they brought a great quantity of heavy artillery to the edge of the wood, under the protection of which they attacked the village. The utmost firmness and bravery were displayed by the Austrian troops upon this occasion. The enemy were several times repulsed with great loss; they were repeatedly driven from the village, after they had carried it; but being enabled, by great superiority of numbers, to bring continually fresh troops to the point of attack, they at last succeeded in maintaining the possession of that post.

The communication between General Clairfayt's corps and that of General la Tour, which observed the entrenched camp near Maubeuge, being by this means cut off, it was judged necessary by the Prince of Cobourg to abandon the position which had been taken for the purpose of investing Maubeuge, the army passed the Sombre in the night without the smallest loss. Lieutenant General Benzowskey, who commanded a detached corps upon the left of the army, defeated a corps which was opposed to him, killed a great number of the enemy, took four hundred prisoners, and eleven pieces of cannon.—Count Haddick, who was detached by Gen. La Tour, likewise gained a considerable advantage, penetrated to Sorbe Chateau, and took three pieces of cannon.

In the two engagements, the Austrians took twenty-four pieces of cannon and two howitzers, without the loss of one on their part. They have had about two thousand men killed and wounded. There can be no doubt that the loss of the enemy has been much more considerable. The Austrians now occupy the left bank of the Sombre. No certain accounts have been yet received of the further motions of the enemy. I am, &c.

(Signed) JAMES MURRAY.

October 24.

We have just received a letter from Ostend, dated the

21 inft. at one o'clock, P. M. which contains the following intereſting paragraph:

"An expreſs has this moment arrived from the army of the Prince of Cobourg, informing us, that after having re-croſſed the Sambre on the night of the 17th inſt. and expecting an attack from the enemy, he ſent Gen. Clairfait with 30,000 men by a circuitous route to lie in wait for them, and retreated with the main army. As he expected, the enemy fell on him in great numbers, but by this judicious meaſure, they were attacked front and rear at the ſame period, and 15,000 men killed and taken, with ſeveral pieces of cannon. The Britiſh troops had not arrived to ſhare in the glory of the day."

Lord Howe ſailed with the fleet under his command from Torbay, on Sunday morning; but in conſequence of deſpatches ſent from London, and forwarded to his Lordſhip by a ſwift ſailing cutter, he returned again to port, after being but a few hours at ſea!

Upon the probability that Breſt and Bourdeaux are ready to imitate the example of Toulon. Lord Hood is ſaid to have permitted four French ſhips of the line to leave the latter place, under flags of truce for Philadelphia—Extraordinary as ſuch a circumſtance may appear, this perhaps is the beſt method of making the experiment, whether the loyal party has, or has not, the aſcendency at them.

PHILADELPHIA, January 8.

The November Packet is arrived at Halifax, and has ſet ſail for England again.—One IMPORTANT piece of intelligence brought by this veſſel, which bears the ſtamp of probability, and has not yet been communicated to the American public, is, that a PEACE has been propoſed by the cabinet of St. James's, who feared a Revolution of the People, a deſcent from France, a National Bankruptcy, and the effect of the detection of Pruſſia and the United Netherlands.

This Peace is to be ſettled upon the baſis of the ancient relations between France and England; but the United States are to be left without countenance from either party, no new advantage is to be granted to her commerce, and her means of aggrandizement are not to be aſſiſted.

To give ſucceſs to this negociation, the court of London has communicated confidentially to the Executive Council, an exact account of the tame conduct of the American government towards France, during the war. This communication has not had all the effect the Engliſh Miniſtry intended it to produce, to the diſadvantage of the American intereſt and character: France will never forget her elder ſiſter republic, the country were Liberty had her birth—but the deſection of a People too frank and open to reſiſt the inſidious deſigns of her ſecret enemies ought to be no more, and it is time they ſhould ſhrink from the precipice on the brink of which they ſtand.

JANUARY 10.

Extract of a letter from Nantz, dated October 16th, 1793, to Capt. Moinary, Philadelphia.

"I cannot ſend you any news more agreeable or more glorious than, that the Republic is ſaved, notwithſtanding the infamous meaſures that daily came to light.

"England has loſt ten thouſand men before Dunkirk; and Spain has loſt her three camps near Perpignan. We are in Catalonia. The king of Savoy has loſt all his dominions, except Piedmont, where he is ſo cloſely hemmed in, that he cannot eſcape: his treaſure, cannon, and ammunition have all fallen into our hands. Lyons is reduced to aſhes: ten thouſand emigrants were there put to the ſword, after having ſuſtained a ſiege of two months. All that remains to be ſubdued is the devoted town of Toulon, which has been betrayed to the Engliſh, and which we are now cloſely beſieging with an army of 72 thouſand men.

"All the navy, and all the merchantmen are called into actual ſervice. Preparations are making for a deſcent on England, and it is thought, that the troops here, conſiſting of 18,000 men, are intended for that expedition. Naples and the Duke of Tuſcany have juſt declared war againſt us. No matter—we are driving all before us."

PROVIDENCE, January 18.

Extract of a Letter from New-York, dated Jan. 13.

"Capt. Bright, in the Ship America, arrived here this Morning from Lisbon, which Place he left the 5th of Nov. He ſailed in Company with about 20 Americans, bound to different Parts in the United States, convoyed by a Portugueſe Squadron, conſiſting of two Ships of 74 Guns, two Frigates, and two 20 Gun Brigs.—The Queen of Portugal gave them Orders to retake all American Veſſels in Poſſeſſion of the Algerines, until the Truce ſhould be ratified by the Court of Portugal, A Britiſh Frigate arrived at Lisbon a few Days previous to Capt. Bright's ſailing; the Captain of her informed Capt. Bright, that he ſpoke the Ship Preſident, Capt. Rois, of Philadelphia, off Cape St. Vincent, and that ſhe was in Poſſeſſion of the Algerines. Capt. John Munro, of Providence, ſailed with the Convoy."

NEWPORT, January 21.

Laſt Wedneſday ſailed from this Port for India, the Ship George Waſhington, Capt Donniſon, of Providence—on her Departure ſhe fired a Salute, which was returned from Fort Waſhington.

In the above Ship went Paſſenger Mr. William Hammond, Merchant, of this Town.

A Letter from Baltimore, dated the 2d Inſtant, ſays, "The Schooner Eagle, belonging to Meſſrs. Hollins and Barney, has arrived here from Port au-Prince. The Eagle ſailed in Company with the Ship Sampſon, Capt. Barney, belonging to the ſame Houſe, and ſaw her captured by a Britiſh Frigate. She is now probably ſent to Jamaica. It is reported Capt. Barney had on board his Ship a very valuable Cargo, eſtimated at not leſs than 300,000 Dollars, and various are the public Conjectures with Reſpect to his probable Fate."

MARRIED]—At South Kingſton, Mr. WILLIAM SHELDON, to Miſs ESTHER GAVET.

—Mr. DANIEL GAVET, to Miſs LUCY WORDEN.

DIED.]—At Boſton, JOSHUA BRACKET, Eſq; aged 56 Years.

—At Coventry, in an advanced Age, CALEB GREENE, Eſq; formerly Chief Judge of the Superior Court.

—At Providence, Mr. CHARLES KERNE, in an advanced Age.

Mr. BARBER,

IT is the misfortune of mankind, that vice puts on the appearance of virtue—that the knave will counterfeit the honeſt man; and that the moſt iniquitous actions are frequently committed, under pretence of the beſt of motives. Cowards make the greateſt pretenſions to heroiſm; and thoſe whoſe reputation is already blaſted, or who have committed crimes, which if brought to light, would juſtly render them deteſted, and deſpiſed by the honeſt part of the community, are the firſt to attack the good name of their neighbours.

Theſe obſervations are ſtrikingly true, as applying to a publication, which lately made its appearance in your Mercury, under the ſignature of *George P. Hazard*

It may, perhaps, ſurprize that part of the Public, who are ignorant of the real character of this Herald of his own fame, who makes ſuch a buſtle about his Reputation—when they are informed, that he is totally regardleſs of the higheſt truſt, and the moſt ſacred obligations;—that he does not ſcruple to break through the ties of blood, and to plunder an helpleſs Orphan, of the inheritance derived from a Father.—That this is the fact, however aſtoniſhing it may appear, I ſhall, I truſt, at a future period, convince the impartial public—and that my endeavours to reſcue, from his inſatiable rapacity, a victim he had devoted to deſtruction, is the ſole cauſe, that has drawn ſuch a torrent of ſcurrility and abuſe from the pen of this *irreproachable Character*, or rather from his renowned *Coadjutor*.

Was that ſlanderous production to be peruſed only by thoſe, who are acquainted with the motives and the inſignificancy of its author, it would require no confutation; but when it may be read by ſuch perſons as are ignorant of his malignant and black deſigns, it is incumbent on me to wipe off the imputation of a crime, which the writer of that piece would not bluſh to commit.—

The greater part of what is ſaid to be the Depoſition of *Robert Potter, Eſquire*, is not, nor ever was denied by me.—A few days before this converſation happened, I had been appointed Guardian to Enoch Hazard, an orphan child. Large claims were demanded by the Father and Grandfather of George P. Hazard, againſt the eſtate of the late Enoch Hazard, Eſquire, deceaſed, on whoſe eſtate the ſaid George was Adminiſtrator and alſo Guardian to ſaid Orphan until my appointment; and actions were commenced by the Father and J. Eaſton, Grandfather to the ſaid George, at the laſt November Court of Common Pleas in Newport county, in which actions I as Guardian to the orphan was Defendant.—And I, as ſtated by R. Potter, at the October ſeſſion of the Aſſembly, made demand of the Books belonging to the Eſtate of the deceaſed, which the ſaid George refuſed to deliver.—I afterwards, at the ſame ſeſſion, demanded a copy of the Accounts, relative to his Grandfather J. Eaſton.—And at Newport, the week the ſaid Court of Common Pleas was to have been held, I again deſired the ſaid George to furniſh me with a copy of ſaid Accounts, which he ſaid could not be done, as it would require three days to copy them off—And the following week, when my Council moved for a continuance of the caſe of J. Eaſton, that I might furniſh myſelf with the documents neceſſary to defend it, the ſaid George P. Hazard threw on the table a copy of ſome Accounts, though not relative to the cauſe in queſtion, and at the ſame time aſſerted, that he had before offered them to me.—When I declared to the Court, upon my honour, that he had never before offered them (meaning the Accounts) to me.

In the above ſtatement, I am far from impeaching the candour or veracity of Judge Taber. The beſt of men are liable to miſtake, and it is not difficult to conceive that he ſhould miſapprehend the matter, from the Books being frequently mentioned during the motion for a continuance; but that ſuch an unfair and erroneous ſtatement ſhould be wilfully made by George P. Hazard, to prejudice the minds of the Public, muſt proceed from motives, that never could have actuated the Chriſtian or the Gentleman.

SAM. J. POTTER.

South Kingſton, Jan. 18, 1794.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

Diſtrict of Newport, Jan. 20.

ENTERED,	*From*
Sloop Laura, Keeney,	St. Martins
—— Sally, Vince,	New-York
—— Ranger, Gladding,	Philadelphia
CLEARED,	*For*
Sloop Sally, Hall,	New-York
—— Two-Brothers, Bliſs,	Ditto
Schooner Barley, Crawford,	Baltimore
—— Polly, Jeffers,	Monte-Chriſto
Brig Hope, Wood,	Weſt Indies

TAKE NOTICE.

THE Subſcribers, Executors to the Will of CHARLES HANDY, late of Newport, Merchant, deceaſed, having continued ſince Auguſt laſt their Advertiſement on this Paper requeſting all Perſons who have Demands againſt the Eſtate of ſaid Deceaſed, to call and receive Payment, and all thoſe indebted to diſcharge the Demands againſt them, which Notification, on the Part of the Debtor, hath been but in few Inſtances attended to.—As there is the moſt abſolute Neceſſity of compleating the Adjuſtment of ſaid Eſtate without Delay, all Perſons that are Indebted are hereby notified, that the Demands againſt them will ſhortly be put in the Hands of an Attorney—Thoſe to whom ſaid Eſtate is indebted are again requeſted to apply for Payment.

JOHN HANDY,
LEVIN HANDY,
WILLIAM HANDY,
THOMAS HANDY,
STEPHEN DEBLOIS,
} *Executors.*

Newport, January 20, 1794.

Was taken up adrift in the Harbour of Newport,

on the 25th of December laſt, a MOSES BOAT of about 13 Feet.—Whoever has loſt the ſame, by applying to the ſubſcribers, and paying Charges, may have her again.

GEORGE WILBOUR,
JOSEPH LYLE.

Jan. 20, 1794.

CLARKE & HAMMOND

HAVE FOR SALE,

FINE and Superfine Flour, Brandy, Geneva, Rum, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Bohea Tea by the Cheſt, Half and Quarter Cheſts; Franklin and cloſe Stoves, Bar-Iron, Share-Moulds, Salt, Pepper, Pimento, Nutmegs, &c. &c. as uſual, cheap for ready Caſh

Newport, Jan. 4, 1794.

Wanted to purchaſe,

A Convenient HOUSE, in good Repair, with a Garden LOT, and Well of Water, in Newport.—Any Perſon having ſuch Premiſes to diſpoſe of, on reaſonable Terms, for ready Caſh, may hear of a Purchaſer, by applying to the Printer.

Newport, January 20, 1794.

TO BE LET,

And entered on the 25th of March next,

THAT very valuable FARM, in the Vicinity of the Town of Newport, with the Dwelling-Houſe and other Buildings thereon, late the Property of NICHOLAS EASTON, deceaſed.—The Fertility of the Soil, and its advantageous Situation, is too generally known, to need a particular Deſcription.

Any Perſon inclining to hire the above FARM, may know the Terms, by applying to SAMUEL J. POTTER, in South Kingſtown.

Dec. 26 1793.

STOLEN, on the 18th Inſt. out of the Field of Daniel Peckham, in Middletown, a yelloviſh Bay MARE, four Years old, ſhe has One white hind Foot, and a white Strip on her Forehead, and trots altogether. She is ſuppoſed to be taken by one Molly Sprague, belonging to the Town of Abington, Maſſachuſetts, to which Place ſhe is gone. Whoever will take up ſaid Mare, ſo that the Subſcriber may get her again, ſhall be handſomely rewarded, and all neceſſary Charges paid, by JOSEPH PECKHAM.

Middletown, Jan. 20, 1794.

MANUFACTURED *and* SOLD, *by*

JONATHAN MARSH,

MOULD and dipped CANDLES—hard and ſoft SOAP.

☞ He exchanges dipped Candles for Tallow, at One Penny Half Penny per Pound; and gives Caſh for rough and tried TALLOW.

He alſo takes HAY in, to Screw.

Newport, 18th 2d Month, 1793.

TO BE SOLD, BY

J. Richardſon,

At the POST-OFFICE,

AN Aſſortment of BOOKS and STATIONARY.

He has juſt received, and has for SALE,

The celebrated Dr. MOORE's late Journal in France.

The Rhode-Iſland ALMANACK;
For the YEAR 1794.—By ELISHA THORNTON.
And a Variety of other ALMANACKS.

LAW's HARMONY, COMPLETE;
For SINGING-SCHOOLS.

A Variety of PAPER HANGINGS; for Rooms.—An Aſſortment of MUFFS, TIPPETS, ERMINE for Cloaks, Men's furr'd GLOVES, &c.—New RAISINS, MUSTARD, SALT PETRE, and NUTMEGS.—An Aſſortment of IRON hollow WARE, conſiſting of Cart and Waggon BOXES—Tea Kettles, Skillets, Bake Pans, Spiders, Dogs, Baſons, Potts, Kettles, &c.

GARDNER & DEAN

HAVE FOR SALE,

A large Aſſortment of ſeaſonable Goods:—Alſo a good Aſſortment of Lutestrings and Satins, by Wholeſale and Retail.

Newport, Nov. 11, 1793.

PHILADELPHIA, RUSSIA, and SWEDES, } BAR-IRON;
RUSSIA clean HEMP;
RUSSIA and RAVENS DUCK, and CORDAGE, of all Sizes,
Coarſe and fine SALT, of excellent Qualities.

FOR SALE, BY

Gibbs & Channing.

Newport, September 16, 1793.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of the Widow REBECCA BURRINGTON, late of Tiverton, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate Payment to the Subſcriber; and thoſe Perſons who have any juſt Demands upon ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to exhibit their Claims, within Six Months from this Date, or they will be excluded. HENRY WIGHT, *Adminiſtrator.*

Briſtol, Dec. 31, 1793.

21 inst. at one o'clock, P. M. which contains the following interesting paragraph:

"An express has this moment arrived from the army of the Prince of Coboorg, informing us, that after having re-crossed the Sombre on the night of the 17th inst. and expecting an attack from the enemy, he sent Gen. Claitait with 30,000 men by a circuitous route to lie in wait for them, and retreated with the main army. As he expected, the enemy fell on him in great numbers, but by this judicious measure, they were attacked front and rear at the same period, and 15,000 men killed and taken, with several pieces of cannon. The British troops had not arrived to share in the glory of the day."

Lord Howe sailed with the fleet under his command from Torbay, on Sunday morning; but in consequence of despatches sent from London, and forwarded to his Lordship by a swift sailing cutter, he returned again to port, after being but a few hours at sea!

Upon the probability that Brest and Bourdeaux are ready to imitate the example of Toulon. Lord Hood is said to have permitted four French ships of the line to leave the latter place, under flags of truce for those ports —Extraordinary as such a circumstance may appear, this perhaps is the best method of making the experiment, whether the loyal party has, or has not, the ascendency at them.

PHILADELPHIA, January 8.

The November Packet is arrived at Halifax, and has set sail for England again.—One IMPORTANT piece of intelligence brought by this vessel, which bears the stamp of probability, and has not yet been communicated to the American public, is, that a PEACE has been proposed by the cabinet of St. James's, who feared a Revolution of the People, a descent from France, a National Bankruptcy, and the effect of the defection of Prussia and the United Netherlands.

This Peace is to be settled upon the basis of the ancient relations between France and England; but the United States are to be left without countenance from either party, no new advantage is to be granted to her commerce, and her means of aggrandizement are not to be assisted.

To give success to this negociation, the court of London has communicated confidentially to the Executive Council, an exact account of the tame conduct of the American government towards France, during the war. This communication has not had all the effect the English Ministry intended it to produce, to the disadvantage of the American interest and character: France will never forget her elder sister republic, the country were Liberty had her birth—but the delusion of a People too frank and open to resist the insidious designs of her secret enemies ought to be no more, and it is time they should shrink from the precipice on the brink of which they stand.

JANUARY 10.

Extract of a letter from Nantz, dated October 16th, 1793, to Capt. Moliuary, Philadelphia.

"I cannot send you any news more agreeable or more glorious than, that the Republic is saved, notwithstanding the infamous treasons that daily came to light.

"England has lost ten thousand men before Dunkirk; and Spain has lost her three camps near Perpignan. We are in Catalonia. The king of Savoy has lost all his dominions, except Piedmont, where he is so closely hemmed in, that he cannot escape: his treasure, cannon, and ammunition have all fallen into our hands. Lyons is reduced to ashes: ten thousand emigrants were there put to the sword, after having sustained a siege of two months. All that remains to be subdued is the devoted town of Toulon, which has been betrayed to the English, and which we are now closely besieging with an army of 72 thousand men.

"All the navy, and all the merchantmen are called into actual service. Preparations are making for a descent on England, and it is thought, that the troops here, consisting of 180,000 men, are intended for that expedition. Naples and the Duke of Tuscany have just declared war against us. No matter—we are driving all before us."

PROVIDENCE, January 18.

Extract of a Letter from New-York, dated Jan. 13.

"Capt. Bright, in the Ship America, arrived here this Morning from Lisbon, which Place he left the 5th of Nov. He sailed in Company with about 20 Americans, bound to different Parts in the United States, convoyed by a Portuguese Squadron, consisting of two Ships of 74 Guns, two Frigates, and two 20 Gun Brigs.—The Queen of Portugal gave them Orders to retake all American Vessels in Possession of the Algerines, until the Truce should be ratified by the Court of Portugal, A British Frigate arrived at Lisbon a few Days previous to Capt. Bright's sailing; the Captain of her informed Capt. Bright, that he spoke the Ship President, Capt. Rois, of Philadelphia, off Cape St. Vincent, and that she was in Possession of the Algerines. Capt. John Munro, of Providence, sailed with the Convoy."

NEWPORT, January 21.

Last Wednesday sailed from this Port for India, the Ship George Washington, Capt. Dennison, of Providence—on her Departure she fired a Salute, which was returned from Fort Washington.

In the above Ship went Passenger Mr. William Hammond, Merchant, of this Town.

A Letter from Baltimore, dated the 2d Instant, says, "The Schooner Eagle, belonging to Messrs. Hollins and Barney, has arrived here from Port au-Prince. The Eagle sailed in Company with the ship Sampson, Capt. Barney, belonging to the same House, and saw her captured by a British Frigate. She is now probably sent to Jamaica. It is reported Capt. Barney had on board his Ship a very valuable Cargo, estimated at not less than 300,000 Dollars, and various are the public Conjectures with Respect to his probable Fate."

MARRIED]—At South Kingston, Mr. WILLIAM SHELDON, to Miss ESTHER GAVET.

—Mr. DANIEL GAVET, to Miss LUCY WORDEN.

DIED.]—At Boston, JOSHUA BRACKET, Esq; aged 56 Years.

—At Coventry, in an advanced Age, CALEB GREENE, Esq; formerly Chief Judge of the Superior Court.

—At Providence, Mr. CHARLES KENNE, in an advanced Age.

Mr. BARBER,

IT is the misfortune of mankind, that vice puts on the appearance of virtue—that the knave will counterfeit the honest man; and that the most iniquitous actions are frequently committed, under pretence of the best of motives. Cowards make the greatest pretensions to heroism; and those whose reputation is already blasted, or who have committed crimes, which if brought to light, would justly render them detested, and despised by the honest part of the community, are the first to attack the good name of their neighbours.

These observations are strikingly true, as applying to a publication, which lately made its appearance in your Mercury, under the signature of *George P. Hazard*

It may, perhaps, surprize that part of the Public, who are ignorant of the real character of this Herald of his own fame, who makes such a bustle about his Reputation—when they are informed, that he is totally regardless of the highest trust, and the most sacred obligations; —that he does not scruple to break through the ties of blood, and to plunder an helpless Orphan, of the inheritance derived from a Father.—That this is the fact, however astonishing it may appear, I shall, I trust, at a future period, convince the impartial public—and that my endeavours to rescue, from his insatiable rapacity, a victim he had devoted to destruction, is the sole cause, that has drawn such a torrent of scurrility and abuse from the pen of this *irreproachable Character*, or rather from his renowned *Coadjutor*.

Was that slanderous production to be perused only by those, who are acquainted with the motives and the insignificancy of its author, it would require no confutation; but when it may be read by such persons as are ignorant of his malignant and black designs, it is incumbent on me to wipe off the imputation of a crime, which the writer of that piece would not blush to commit.—

The greater part of what is said to be the Deposition of *Robert Potter, Esquire*, is not, nor ever was denied by me.—A few days before this conversation happened, I had been appointed Guardian to Enoch Hazard, an orphan child. Large claims were demanded by the Father and Grandfather of George P. Hazard, against the estate of the late Enoch Hazard, Esquire, deceased, on whose estate the said George was Administrator and also Guardian to said Orphan until my appointment; and actions were commenced by the Father and J. Easton, Grandfather to the said George, at the last November Court of Common Pleas in Newport county, in which actions I as Guardian to the orphan was Defendant.—And I, as stated by R Potter, at the October session of the Assembly, made demand of the Books belonging to the Estate of the deceased, which the said George refused to deliver. —I afterwards, at the same session, demanded a copy of the Accounts, relative to his Grandfather J. Easton.—And at Newport, the week the said Court of Common Pleas was to have been held, I again desired the said George to furnish me with a copy of said Accounts, which he said could not be done, as it would require three days to copy them off.—And the following week, when my Council moved for a continuance of the case of J. Easton, that I might furnish myself with the documents necessary to defend it, the said George P. Hazard threw on the table a copy of some Accounts, though not relative to the cause in question, and at the same time asserted, that he had before offered them to me.—When I declared to the Court, upon my honour, that he had never before offered them (meaning the Accounts) to me.

In the above statement, I am far from impeaching the candour or veracity of Judge Taber. The best of men are liable to mistake, and it is not difficult to conceive that he should misapprehend the matter, from the Books being frequently mentioned during the motion for a continuance; but that such an unfair and erroneous statement should be wilfully made by George P. Hazard, to prejudice the minds of the Public, must proceed from motives, that never could have actuated the Christian or the Gentleman.

SAM. J. POTTER.

South Kingston, Jan. 18, 1794.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of Newport, Jan. 20.

ENTERED,	*From*
Sloop Laura, Keeney,	St. Martins
—— Sally, Vance,	New-York
—— Ranger, Gladding,	Philadelphia
CLEARED,	*For*
Sloop Sally, Hail,	New-York
—— Two-Brothers, Bliss,	Ditto
Schooner Sarley, Crawford,	Baltimore
—— Polly, Jeffers,	Monte-Christo
Brig Hope, Wood,	West-Indies

TAKE NOTICE.

THE Subscribers, Executors to the Will of CHARLES HANDY, late of Newport, Merchant, deceased, having continued since August last their Advertisement in this Paper requesting all Persons who have Demands against the Estate of said Deceased, to call and receive Payment, and all those indebted to discharge the Demands against them, which Notification, on the Part of the Debtor, hath been but in few Instances attended to.—As there is the most absolute Necessity of compleating the Adjustment of said Estate without Delay, all Persons that are Indebted are hereby notified, that the Demands against them will shortly be put in the Hands of an Attorney—Those to whom said Estate is indebted are again requested to apply for Payment.

JOHN HANDY,
LEVIN HANDY,
WILLIAM HANDY,
THOMAS HANDY,
STEPHEN DEBLOIS,
} *Executors.*

Newport, January 20, 1794.

Was taken up adrift in the Harbour of Newport, on the 25th of December last, a MOSES BOAT of about 13 Feet.—Whoever has lost the same, by applying to the subscribers, and paying Charges, may have her again.

GEORGE WILBOUR,
WILLIAM HELME.

Jan. 20, 1794.

CLARKE & HAMMOND

HAVE FOR SALE,

FINE and Superfine Flour, Brandy, Geneva, Rum, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Bohea Tea by the Chest, Half and Quarter Chests; Franklin and close Stoves, Bar-Iron, Share-Moulds, Salt, Pepper, Pimento, Nutmegs, &c. &c. as usual, cheap for ready Cash

Newport, Jan. 4, 1794.

Wanted to purchase,

A Convenient HOUSE, in good Repair, with a Garden LOT, and Well of Water, in Newport.—Any Person having such Premises to dispose of, on reasonable Terms, for ready Cash, may hear of a Purchaser, by applying to the Printer.

Newport, January 20, 1794.

TO BE LET,

And entered on the 25th of March next,

THAT very valuable FARM, in the Vicinity of the Town of Newport, with the Dwelling-House and other Buildings thereon, late the Property of NICHOLAS EASTON, deceased.—The Fertility of the Soil, and its advantageous Situation, is too generally known, to need a particular Description.

Any Person inclining to hire the above FARM, may know the Terms, by applying to SAMUEL J. POTTER, in South Kingstown.

Dec. 26, 1793.

STOLEN, on the 18th Inst. out of the Field of Daniel Peckham, in Middletown, a yellowish Bay MARE, four Years old, she has One white hind Foot, and a white Strip on her Forehead, and trots altogether. She is supposed to be taken by one Molly Sprague, belonging to the Town of Abington, Massachusetts, to which Place she is gone. Whoever will take up said Mare, so that the Subscriber may get her again, shall be handsomely rewarded, and all necessary Charges paid, by JOSEPH PECKHAM.

Middletown, Jan. 20, 1794.

MANUFACTURED *and* SOLD, *by*

JONATHAN MARSH,

MOULD and dipped CANDLES—hard and soft SOAP.

☞ He exchanges dipped Candles for Tallow, at One Penny Half Penny per Pound; and gives Cash for rough and tried TALLOW.

He also takes HAY in, to Screw.

Newport, 18th 2d Month, 1793.

TO BE SOLD, BY

J. Richardson,

At the POST-OFFICE,

AN Assortment of BOOKS and STATIONARY.

He has just received, and has for SALE,

The celebrated Dr. MOORE's late Journal in France.

The Rhode-Island ALMANACK, For the YEAR 1794.—By ELISHA THORNTON. And a Variety of other ALMANACKS.

LAW's HARMONY, COMPLETE, For SINGING-SCHOOLS.

A Variety of PAPER HANGINGS, for Rooms.—An Assortment of MUFFS, TIPPETS, ERMINE for Cloaks, Men's furr'd GLOVES, &c.—New RAISINS, MUSTARD, SALT PETRE, and NUTMEGS.——An Assortment of IRON hollow WARE, consisting of Cart and Waggon BOXES—Tea-Kettles, Skillets, Bake Pans, Spiders, Dogs, Bassons, Potts, Kettles, &c.

GARDNER & DEAN

HAVE FOR SALE,

A large Assortment of seasonable Goods.—Also a good Assortment of Lutestrings and Satins, by Wholesale and Retail.

Newport, Nov. 11, 1793.

PHILADELPHIA, RUSSIA, and SWEDES, } BAR-IRON;

RUSSIA clean HEMP,

RUSSIA and RAVENS DUCK, and CORDAGE, of all Sizes,

Coarse and fine SALT, of excellent Qualities.

FOR SALE, BY

Gibbs & Channing.

Newport, September 16, 1793.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of the Widow REBECCA BURRINGTON, late of Tiverton, deceased, are requested to make immediate Payment to the Subscriber; and those Persons who have any just Demands upon said Estate, are desired to exhibit their Claims, within Six Months from this Date, or they will be excluded. HENRY WIGHT, *Administrator.*

Bristol, Dec. 31, 1793.

From the NEW-YORK JOURNAL, &c.

LIBERTY AND EQUALITY;
OR,
GUILLOTIN'D PEGGY.

AS Peggy, dejected, one day,
On the couch by herſelf was reclin'd,
Her geſtures and looks ſeem'd to ſay,
That ſomething was troubling her mind.

I'd my entreaties to gain,
The knowledge of what was her grief,
Tho' long time I urg'd but in vain,
At length ſhe ceas'd to be deaf.

"What makes me to be thus chagrin'd,
Kind ſir, I will tell you the caſe,
My Jemmy I've been *guillotin'd*,
The rogue he has *taken my head.*

I laugh'd at her folly, and told her,
I thought ſhe was hip'd or inſane,
That her head was yet on her *ſhoulders*,
And there 'twas like to remain.

Poh, ſir, but you pay no attention,
At leaſt very little, I ween,
Or elſe you've a dull apprehenſion,
The head which was m - ſ l m an.

Why let this *ſtrange guilloline*,
Your juvenile happineſs mar?
You know it's a *low ling machine*,
Which places mankind on a par.

The Rights of Men even declare,
That this is meet to be done,
For why ſhould the ladies ſtill wear,
Two heads, while the men wear but one.

LUCRETIUS.

POLITICAL TRACT.

The following is tranſlated from a French Gazette of the year 1791.

Mr. Genet, our Miniſter in Ruſſia, has ſhewn himſelf as firm and intrepid in his poſt, as the other French Envoys have proved themſelves cowards and traitors in theirs.

As ſoon as news was received at Peterſburg of the flight of Lewis the 16th and of his being arreſted, the Prime Minister, Count d'Oſterman, was directed to inform Mr. Genet confidentially, that the Empreſs deſired him not to appear again at Court in theſe circumſtances, as that Princeſs conſidered the French ſovereign as a captive. But Mr. Genet inſtead of conforming himſelf to this hint, reſolutely declared to Count D'Oſterman, that he did not repreſent an individual but a nation; that his true ſovereign was the people, and that he proteſted, in their name againſt a ſtep which committed their dignity. In reality Mr. Genet immediately ſent to the Empreſs a proteſt, conceived in the ſtrongeſt and moſt republican language. The courage and boldneſs of the French Ambaſſador irritated Catherine the ſecond, who wrote to Count d'Artois at Coblentz that ſhe hoped his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty would ſend her another Miniſter as ſoon as the Counter-revolution ſhould take place.

N. B. To this extract may be added the following particulars.

Mr. Genet though in diſgrace with Catherine the 2d remained at Peterſburg, where he had the beſt opportunity of tracing the intrigues of courts, and of the emigrants, ſo that he was enabled to aſſure the National Aſſembly that Ruſſia, whatever hoſtile intentions ſhe might manifeſt would never take an active part againſt France. It was not till after the 10th of Auguſt, 1792, that the confederate courts forced, in a manner, the Ruſſian cabinet to ſignify to Mr. Genet, that he muſt leave Peterſburg in the courſe of eight days, after which time he ſhould be conſidered only as a private perſon.

He conformed to this order, which was ſignified to him by a private counſellor of the Empreſs, and departed with the eſteem of all worthy perſons, and with a paſſport from the Empreſs from under the great ſeal, which enabled him to return to ſerve his country at a time, when all Europe thought their cauſe ruined.

He received, throughout his journey the honors due to his character and his conduct, during five years reſidence at the Court of Peterſburg, and previouſly to that period at the Courts of Vienna and Berlin, in quality of Secretary to the Embaſſy.

Dancing-School.

THE young married Gentleman from Cape Francois, who lately announced, in the Newport Mercury, his deplorable Situation, and his Deſire of teaching the young Ladies and Gentlemen of Newport the Art of DANCING, again informs them, that he propoſes a Subſcription of Thirty Scholars, which Number being completed, his School will be opened in a Room in the Houſe now occupied by Capt. ROBERT POTTER, on the Parade, on Mondays, Wedneſdays, and Fridays, from Ten o'Clock, A. M. till One, P. M. for Ladies; and from Six o'Clock till Nine, in the Evening, for Gentlemen.

His Terms are, TWO DOLLARS Entrance, and FOUR DOLLARS per Quarter.

Newport, January 13, 1794.

THE Subſcribers, appointed by the Worſhipful Town-Council of Newport, Commiſſioners, to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Eſtate of NATHAN WEST, late of Newport, Mariner, deceaſed, repreſented Inſolvent; and ſix Months being allowed, do hereby give Notice thereof, to the Creditors of ſaid Eſtate, that they may, if they think fit, exhibit their Claims to either of us, at our reſpective Dwellings, within ſaid Time.

WILLIAM MOORE,
JONATHAN ALMY.

All Perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to make immediate Payment, to

SARAH WEST, *Adminiſtratrix.*

Newport, Jan. 4, 1794.

TO BE LET,
And entered on the 25th of March next,

A FARM, in Tiverton, of 120 Acres of good Land, a large commodious Dwelling-Houſe, Barn, Crib, &c. thereon, with Two Orchards.—For farther Particulars inquire of

AMY ANN COGGESHALL.

Newport, January 10, 1794.

To be Sold, cheap for Caſh,

A GOOD ſecond-hand CHAISE, with Harneſs, &c. all in good Repair.—Inquire of the Printer.

Newport, January 13, 1794.

ALL Perſons having Demands againſt the Eſtate of Col. ELISHA REYNOLDS, late of South Kingſton, deceaſed, are deſired to exhibit them for Payment, and all thoſe indebted will be pleaſed to ſettle the ſame with

ELISHA R. POTTER *Executor.*

South Kingſton, Jan. 3, 1794.

THE Subſcribers, appointed by the Worſhipful Town Council of South Kingſton, Commiſſioners, to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Eſtate of THOMAS POTTER, late of ſaid Town, Eſquire, deceaſed, inteſtate, repreſented inſolvent, give Notice, that they will attend for that Purpoſe, at the Houſe of *Elizabeth Potter*, in ſaid Town, on the third Wedneſday of each ſucceeding Month, for ſix Months from the Date hereof, being the Time allowed by ſaid Council for the Settlement of ſaid Deceaſed's Eſtate—Thoſe who do not bring in their Claims by the above Time, will be excluded.

F. PERRY,
JOSEPHUS PECKHAM.

South Kingſton, Nov. 11, 1793.

To be Sold or Let,
And Poſſeſſion given the 25th of March next,

A Large, commodious HOUSE, ſituated in Thames Street, two Doors North of the Brick-Market, with a Yard, Garden, and ſeveral Stores belonging thereto.—For further Particulars inquire of

PHEBE CHAMPLIN.

Newport, Jan. 4, 1794.

Stephen Pierce,
HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Alſo, an Aſſortment of neat GUNLOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT.

Newport, October 21, 1793.

DISTRICT OF RHODE-ISLAND, *to wit:*

BE IT REMEMBERED, That on the Twenty-third Day of December, in the Eighteenth Year of the Independence of the United States of America, JOHN GARDNER LADD, of the ſaid Diſtrict, hath depoſited in this Office, the Title of a Book, the Right whereof he claims as Proprietor, in the Words following, *to wit*: "The POEMS of AROUET."—And, alſo, hath depoſited in this Office, the Title of a Book, the Right whereof he claims as Proprietor, in the Words following, *to wit*: "An ESSAY, on Primitive, Latent, and Regenerated LIGHT," by Dr. JOSEPH B. LADD—in Conformity to the Act of the Congreſs of the United States, entituled, "An Act for the Encouragement of Learning, by ſecuring the Copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of ſuch Copies; during the Times therein mentioned."

EDMUND T. ELLERY, *Clerk of the Diſtrict Court of Rhode Iſland.*

A true Copy of Record:
Atteſt, EDMUND T. ELLERY.

WHEREAS John Malbone and Francis Brinley, of the Town and County of Newport, Eſquires, Adminiſtrators to the perſonal Eſtate of GODFREY MALBONE, late of Pomfret, in the County of Windham, and State of Connecticut, Eſq; deceaſed, have repreſented unto the Honorable Town-Council of the Town of Newport, that the Eſtate of the ſaid late Godfrey Malbone, deceaſed, is inſolvent: Wherefore, the ſaid Town Council hath appointed us, the Subſcribers, Commiſſioners, to examine the ſeveral Claims againſt the ſaid Eſtate, in order that the Adminiſtrators may know what Part of the real Eſtate, late belonging to the Deceaſed, will be neceſſary to be diſpoſed of for the Payment of his Debts:—Notice is, therefore, hereby given to all Perſons, who have any Demands againſt the ſaid Eſtate, either in his private Capacity, or as in Company, under the Firm of Godfrey and John Malbone, to exhibit their ſeveral Claims, to us, or either of us, in the Town of Newport, aforeſaid, on or before the ſecond Day of January next; being the Time allowed, by ſaid Town Council, for aſcertaining and ſettling the ſeveral Demands on ſaid Eſtate.

THOMAS RUMREILL,
DANIEL MASON.

And all Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of GODFREY MALBONE as aforeſaid, are requeſted to make immediate Payment, to FRANCIS BRINLEY, JOHN MALBONE, Adminiſtrators

State of Rhode Iſland, Newport, December 2, 1793.

JACOB ISAACKS, Broker,
HAS FOR SALE,

SEVERAL Farms on the Iſland, and ſome on the Main; and ſundry Houſes in the Main-Street, and other Parts of the Town. He ſells and buys on Commiſſion, all Sorts of Securities. He can procure Perſons for building any Size Veſſels, either to be built in this Town or in the Country. Has a Sum of Money to loan, on good Security. Coffee, cheap and good, by the Hundred, Dozen, or Pound. And has ſome Farms to leaſe the Iſland.

Chriſt. Champlin
HATH FOR SALE AT HIS STORE,

BEST Peterſburg clean HEMP,
RUSSIA DUCK,
RAVENS DUCK,
SWEDISH BAR-IRON,
of the firſt Quality.

Joſeph Mumford,
NEAR THE RED-MARKET,

Makes and Sells, as cheap as can be purchaſed in any State in the Union,

Sheet-Iron Stove Pipe---Convenient Sheet-Iron Stoves for Shops or Veſſels Cabins—Sheet Iron Dripping Pans—and Tin Ware of all Kinds, by Wholeſale and Retail.

HE HAS LIKEWISE FOR SALE,

A Quantity of Sheet Iron and Tin Stove-Pipe, ready made—Sheet Iron—Iron Wire of all Sizes by the Pound or Yard—Scale Beams and Scales of all Sizes—Braſs Scales—Glaſs Lamps—and excellent Snuff by the Dozen or Pound.

Orders from the Country will be carefully attended to, and the ſmalleſt Favours gratefully acknowledged.

He gives Caſh for Old Pewter, Lead, Braſs, and Copper.

Samuel and *Thomas Melvill*
Hereby inform the Public,

THAT they carry on the PEWTERERS Buſineſs, in the Shop belonging to Mr. CARR, at the Corner of the Ferry-Wharf, in Thames-Street, near the Red Market; where they make

PEWTER WARE,
Braſs and Leaden WEIGHTS,
Mend Pewter, Braſs and Copper Veſſels, of any Kind; and Tin Copper Kettles.

They alſo Work in the Plumber's Buſineſs—ſuch as Hawſer, Scupper, and Deep-Sea LEAD, &c. &c.

They alſo give Caſh for old PEWTER, BRASS, COPPER and LEAD.

Thoſe who favour them with their Cuſtom, will meet with the ſtricteſt Attention to their Commands, and the ſmalleſt Favours gratefully acknowledged.

Newport, Dec. 30, 1793.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Benjamin Brenton,
At his STORE, oppoſite SAMUEL FOWLER, *Eſq.*

CHEAP FOR CASH only,
A Variety of Engliſh GOODS,
juſt imported.—Likewiſe, choice LISBON, SHERRY, MADEIRA, and MALAGA WINES, by the Caſk or Gallon; and STARCH by the Box.

N. B. Any young Man, that can be well recommended, and has been uſed to taking Care of CATTLE, and is willing to go to the Iſland of Jamaica upon that Buſineſs only, he will by applying to the above Store, meet with proper Encouragement.

Newport, Nov. 4, 1793.

WE the Subſcribers, being appointed by the Worſhipful Town Council of Newport, Commiſſioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Eſtate of JOHN PEARCE, late of Newport, Houſewright, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent—And Six Months being allowed for that Purpoſe, all Perſons having any Demands on ſaid Eſtate, may if they think fit, bring in their Claims to us, at our reſpective Dwellings.

EDWARD MURFEE, } Commiſſioners.
EDWARD STANHOPE, }

And all Perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to make immediate Payment, to

LYDIA PEARCE. *Adminiſtratrix.*

Newport, January 13, 1794.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of CHARLES HANDY, late of Newport, Merchant, deceaſed, are hereby called upon, to make immediate Settlement and Payment; and any Perſons who have Accounts or Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, are equally called upon, to apply for Settlement and Payment, if Balances ſhould be found due to them.

JOHN HANDY,
LEVIN HANDY,
WILLIAM HANDY,
THOMAS HANDY,
STEPHEN DEBLOIS, } Executors.

Newport, Auguſt 5, 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the real Eſtate of BENJAMIN DURFEE, late of Tiverton, in the County of Newport, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent—conſiſting of ſeveral different Tracts of LAND, with the Buildings, will be ſold at PUBLIC AUCTION, for the Benefit of the Creditors of ſaid Eſtate, on the 20th Day of March next, upon the Premiſes, in ſaid Tiverton.—The Sale to commence at 11 o'Clock, A. M. and to be continued by Adjournment if need be, from Time to Time, till the whole is ſold, or ſo much as will ſatisfy the Claims againſt the Eſtate, by

JAMES DURFEE, *Adminiſtrator.*

Tiverton, Dec. 16, 1793.

From the NEW-YORK JOURNAL, &c.

LIBERTY AND EQUALITY;
OR,
GUILLOTIN'D PEGGY.

AS Peggy, dejected, one day,
On the couch by herſelf was reclin'd,
Her geſtures and looks ſeem'd to ſay,
That ſomething was troubling her mind.

I'd my entreaties to gain,
A knowledge of what was her 'grief,
Tho' long time I urg'd but in vain,
At length ſhe ceas'd to be deaf.

"What makes me to be thus chagrin'd,
Kind, ſir, I will tell you ſhe ſaid,
My Jemmy I've been *guillotin'd*,
The rogue he has *taken my head.*

I laugh'd at her folly, and told her,
I thought ſhe was hip'd or inſane,
That her head was yet on her *ſhoulders*,
And there 'twas like to remain.

Poh, ſir, but you pay no attention,
At leaſt very little, I ween,
Or elſe you've a dull apprehenſion,
The head which was m - I mean.

Why let this *ſtrange guillotine*,
Your juvenile happineſs mar?
You know it's a *levelling machine*,
Which places mankind on a par.

The Rights of Men even declare,
That this is meet to be done,
For why ſhould the ladies ſtill wear.
Two heads, while the men wear but one.

LUCRETIUS.

POLITICAL TRACT.

The following is tranſlated from a French Gazette of the year 1791.

Mr. Genet, our Miniſter in Ruſſia, has ſhewn himſelf as firm and intrepid in his poſt, as the other French Envoys have proved themſelves cowards and traitors in theirs.

As ſoon as news was received at Peterſburg of the flight of Lewis the 16th and of his being arreſted, the Prime Miniſter, Count d'Oſterman, was directed to inform Mr. Genet confidentially, that the Empreſs deſired him not to appear again at Court in thoſe circumſtances, as that Princeſs conſidered the French ſovereign as a captive. But Mr. Genet inſtead of conforming himſelf to this hint, reſolutely declared to Count D'Oſterman, that he did not repreſent an individual but a nation; that his true ſovereign was the people, and that he proteſted, in their name againſt a ſtep which committed their dignity. In reality Mr. Genet immediately ſent to the Empreſs a proteſt, conceived in the ſtrongeſt and moſt republican language. The courage and boldneſs of the French Ambaſſador irritated Catherine the ſecond, who wrote to Count d'Artois at Coblentz that ſhe hoped his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty would ſend her another Miniſter as ſoon as the Counter-revolution ſhould take place.

N. B. To this extract may be added the following particulars.

Mr. Genet though in diſgrace with Catherine the 2d remained at Peterſburg, where he had the beſt opportunity of tracing the intrigues of courts, and of the emigrants, ſo that he was enabled to aſſure the National Aſſembly that Ruſſia, whatever hoſtile intentions ſhe might manifeſt would never take an active part againſt France. It was not till after the 10th of Auguſt, 1792, that the confederate courts forced, in a manner, the Ruſſian cabinet to ſignify to Mr. Genet, that he muſt leave Peterſburg in the courſe of eight days, after which time he ſhould be conſidered only as a private perſon.

He conformed to this order, which was ſignified to him by a private counſellor of the Empreſs, and departed with the eſteem of all worthy perſons, and with a paſſport from the Empreſs from under the great ſeal, which enabled him to return to ſerve his country at a time, when all Europe thought their cauſe ruined.

He received, throughout his journey the honour due to his character and his conduct, during five years reſidence at the Court of Peterſburg, and previouſly to that period at the Courts of Vienna and Berlin, in quality of Secretary to the Embaſſy.

Dancing-School.

THE young married Gentleman from Cape Francois, who lately announced, in the Newport Mercury, his deplorable Situation, and his Deſire of teaching the young Ladies and Gentlemen of Newport the Art of DANCING, again informs them, that he propoſes a Subſcription of Thirty Scholars, which Number being completed, his School will be opened in a Room in the Houſe now occupied by Capt. ROBERT POTTER, on the Parade, on Mondays, Wedneſdays, and Fridays, from Ten o'Clock, A. M. till One, P. M. for Ladies; and from Six o'Clock till Nine, in the Evening, for Gentlemen.

His Terms are, TWO DOLLARS Entrance, and FOUR DOLLARS per Quarter.

Newport, January 13, 1794.

THE Subſcribers, appointed by the Worſhipful Town-Council of Newport, Commiſſioners, to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Eſtate of NATHAN WEST, late of Newport, Mariner, deceaſed, repreſented Inſolvent; and ſix Months being allowed, do hereby give Notice thereof, to the Creditors of ſaid Eſtate, that they may, if they think fit, exhibit their Claims to either of us, at our reſpective Dwellings, within ſaid Time.

WILLIAM MOORE,
JONATHAN ALMY.

All Perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to make immediate Payment, to

SARAH WEST, *Adminiſtratrix.*

Newport, Jan. 4, 1794.

TO BE LET,
And entered on the 25th of March next,

A FARM, in Tiverton, of 120 Acres of good Land, a large commodious Dwelling-Houſe, Barn, Crib, &c. thereon, with Two Orchards.—For farther Particulars inquire of

AMY ANN COGGESHALL.

Newport, January 10, 1794.

To be Sold, cheap for Caſh,

A GOOD ſecond-hand CHAISE, with Harneſs, &c. all in good Repair.—Inquire of the Printer.

Newport, January 13, 1794.

ALL Perſons having Demands againſt the Eſtate of Col. ELISHA REYNOLDS, late of South Kingſton, deceaſed, are deſired to exhibit them for Payment, and all thoſe indebted will be pleaſed to ſettle the ſame with

ELISHA R. POTTER, *Executor.*

South Kingſton, Jan. 3, 1794.

THE Subſcribers, appointed by the Worſhipful Town-Council of South Kingſton, Commiſſioners, to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Eſtate of THOMAS POTTER, late of ſaid Town, Eſquire, deceaſed, inteſtate, repreſented inſolvent, give Notice, that they will attend for that Purpoſe, at the Houſe of *Elizabeth Potter*, in ſaid Town, on the third Wedneſday of each ſucceeding Month, for ſix Months from the Date hereof, being the Time allowed by ſaid Council for the Settlement of ſaid Deceaſed's Eſtate—Thoſe who do not bring in their Claims by the above Time, will be excluded.

F. PERRY,
JOSEPHUS PECKHAM.

South Kingſton, Nov. 11, 1793.

To be Sold or Let,
And Poſſeſſion given the 24th of March next,

A Large, commodious HOUSE, ſituated in Thames Street, two Doors North of the Brick-Market, with a Yard, Garden, and ſeveral Stores belonging thereto.—For further Particulars inquire of

PHEBE CHAMPLIN.

Newport, Jan. 4, 1794.

Stephen Pierce,
HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Alſo, an Aſſortment of neat GUNLOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT.

Newport, October 21, 1793.

DISTRICT OF RHODE-ISLAND, *to wit:*

BE IT REMEMBERED, That on the Twenty-third Day of December, in the Eighteenth Year of the Independence of the United States of America, JOHN GARDNER LADD, of the ſaid Diſtrict, hath depoſited in this Office, the Title of a Book, the Right whereof he claims as Proprietor, in the Words following, *to wit:* "The POEMS of AROUET."—And, alſo, hath depoſited in this Office, the Title of a Book, the Right whereof he claims as Proprietor, in the Words following, *to wit:* "An ESSAY, on Primitive, Latent, and Regenerated LIGHT," by Dr. JOSEPH B. LADD—in Conformity to the Act of the Congreſs of the United States, entituled, "An Act for the Encouragement of Learning, by ſecuring the Copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of ſuch Copies; during the Times therein mentioned."

EDMUND T. ELLERY, *Clerk of the Diſtrict Court of Rhode Iſland.*

A true Copy of Record:
Atteſt, EDMUND T. ELLERY.

WHEREAS John Malbone and Francis Brinley, of the Town and County of Newport, Eſquires, Adminiſtrators to the perſonal Eſtate of GODFREY MALBONE, late of Pomfret, in the County of Windham, and State of Connecticut, Eſq; deceaſed, have repreſented unto the Honorable Town-Council of the Town of Newport, that the Eſtate of the ſaid late Godfrey Malbone, deceaſed, is inſolvent: Wherefore, the ſaid Town Council hath appointed us, the Subſcribers, Commiſſioners, to examine the ſeveral Claims againſt the ſaid Eſtate, in order that the Adminiſtrators may know what Part of the real Eſtate, late belonging to the Deceaſed, will be neceſſary to be diſpoſed of for the Payment of his Debts;—Notice is, therefore, hereby given to all Perſons, who have any Demands againſt the ſaid Eſtate, either in his private Capacity, or as in Company, under the Firm of Godfrey and John Malbone, to exhibit their ſeveral Claims, to us, or either of us, in the Town of Newport, aforeſaid, on or before the ſecond Day of June next; being the Time allowed, by ſaid Town-Council, for aſcertaining and ſettling the ſeveral Demands on ſaid Eſtate.

THOMAS RUMREILL,
DANIEL MASON.

And all Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of GODFREY MALBONE aforeſaid, are requeſted to make immediate Payment, to FRANCIS BRINLEY, JOHN MALBONE, } Adminiſtrators

State of Rhode Iſland, Newport, December 2, 1793.

JACOB ISAACKS, Broker,
HAS FOR SALE,

SEVERAL Farms on the Iſland, and ſome on the Main; and ſundry Houſes in the Main-Street, and other Parts of the Town. He ſells and buys on Commiſſion, all Sorts of Securities. He can procure Perſons for building any Size Veſſels, either to be built in this Town or in the Country. Has a Sum of Money to loan, on good Security. Coffee, cheap and good, by the Hundred, Dozen, or Pound. And has ſome Farms to leaſe the Iſland.

Chriſt. Champlin
HATH FOR SALE AT HIS STORE,

BEST Peterſburg clean HEMP,
RUSSIA DUCK,
RAVENS DUCK,
SWEDISH BAR-IRON,
of the firſt Quality.

Joſeph Mumford,
NEAR THE RED-MARKET,

Makes and Sells, as cheap as can be purchaſed in any State in the Union,

Sheet-Iron Stove Pipe---Convenient Sheet-Iron Stoves for Shops or Veſſels Cabins—Sheet Iron Dripping Pans—and Tin Ware of all Kinds, by Wholeſale and Retail.

HE HAS LIKEWISE FOR SALE,

A Quantity of Sheet Iron and Tin Stove-Pipe, ready made—Sheet Iron—Iron Wire of all Sizes by the Pound or Yard—Scale Beams and Scales of all Sizes—Braſs Scales—Glaſs Lamps—and excellent Snuff by the Dozen or Pound.

Orders from the Country will be carefully attended to, and the ſmalleſt Favours gratefully acknowledged.

He gives Caſh for Old Pewter, Lead, Braſs, and Copper.

Samuel and *Thomas Melvill*
Hereby inform the Public,

THAT they carry on the PEWTERERS Buſineſs, in the Shop belonging to Mr. CARR, at the Corner of the Ferry-Wharf, in Thames-Street, near the Red Market; where they make

PEWTER WARE,
Braſs and Leaden WEIGHTS,
Mend Pewter, Braſs and Copper Veſſels, of any Kind; and Tin Copper Kettles.

☞ They alſo Work in the Plumber's Buſineſs—ſuch as Hawſer, Scupper, and Deep-Sea LEAD, &c. &c.

They alſo give Caſh for old PEWTER, BRASS, COPPER and LEAD.

Thoſe who favour them with their Cuſtom, will meet with the ſtricteſt Attention to their Commands, and the ſmalleſt Favours gratefully acknowledged.

Newport, Dec. 30, 1793.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Benjamin Brenton,
At his STORE, oppoſite SAMUEL FOWLER, *Eſq.*

CHEAP FOR CASH only,
A Variety of Engliſh GOODS,
juſt imported.—Likewiſe, choice LISBON, SHERRY, MADEIRA, and MALAGA WINES, by the Caſk or Gallon; and STARCH by the Box.

N. B. Any young Man, that can be well recommended, and has been uſed to taking Care of CATTLE, and is willing to go to the Iſland of Jamaica upon that Buſineſs only, he will by applying to the above Store, meet with proper Encouragement.

Newport, Nov. 4, 1793.

WE the Subſcribers, being appointed by the Worſhipful Town Council of Newport, Commiſſioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Eſtate of JOHN PEARCE, late of Newport, Houſewright, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent—And Six Months being allowed for that Purpoſe, all Perſons having any Demands on ſaid Eſtate, may, if they think fit, bring in their Claims to us, at our reſpective Dwellings.

EDWARD MURFEE, } *Commiſſioners.*
EDWARD STANHOPE, }

And all Perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to make immediate Payment, to

LYDIA PEARCE. *Adminiſtrix.*

Newport, January 13, 1793.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of CHARLES HANDY, late of Newport, Merchant, deceaſed, are hereby called upon, to make immediate Settlement and Payment; and any Perſons who have Accounts or Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, are equally called upon, to apply for Settlement and Payment, if Balances ſhould be found due to them.

JOHN HANDY,
LEVIN HANDY,
WILLIAM HANDY,
THOMAS HANDY,
STEPHEN DEBLOIS, } *Executors.*

Newport, Auguſt 5, 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the real Eſtate of BENJAMIN DURFEE, late of Tiverton, in the County of Newport, deceaſed; repreſented inſolvent—conſiſting of ſeveral different Tracts of LAND, with the Buildings, will be ſold at PUBLIC AUCTION, for the Benefit of the Creditors of ſaid Eſtate, on the 20th Day of March next, upon the Premiſes, in ſaid Tiverton.—The Sale to commence at 11 o'Clock, A. M. and to be continued by Adjournment if need be, from Time to Time, till the whole is ſold, or ſo much as will ſatisfy the Claims againſt ſaid Eſtate, by

JAMES DURFEE, *Adminiſtrator.*

Tiverton, Dec. 16, 1793.